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# Korean Affairs Report

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11 January 1984

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SOUTH'S INTELLECTUALS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE FROM U.S.

SK191043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--Voices calling for independence against U.S. imperialism are ringing out loudly from among South Korean intellectuals, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" quoting data recently carried by South Korean publications.

A former professor of Hanyang University surnamed Yi said: A crisis threatening the existence of four people has been created on the Korean peninsula due to the aggressive and belligerent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists. We should not become a stooge of the state egoism of the United States nor a hostage of its war policy.

Noting that the present situation surrounding the Korean peninsula contains several points qualitatively different from the past, the professor referred to these points. He said:

Firstly, the "ROK" under the sphere of influence of the United States seeks the military confrontation following the Reagan administration's line of strengthening a showdown.

Secondly, a situation which may lead to the Japanese army's comeback to the South has been created.

Thirdly, a three-way military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan is being rapidly formed.

Fourthly, the danger of a nuclear war exists. This is being further actualized because the South has been turned into a nuclear base of the United States.

Noting that our people should closely watch the war policy of the United States, a Seoul University professor surnamed Kim stressed:

The principle we should hold dear is the principle of chajusong (independence). We should discard the idea that we can resolve the problem of national division through the coordination of the big powers. The reunification question is an internal affair of our nation. Accordingly, it should be settled by the independent role of our nation itself. Outside forces should not be allowed to interfere in this problem.

A professor of Songgyungwan University surnamed No emphatically said that our task is to fight against militaristic expansionism, the basic characteristic of imperialism.

Students who attended a South Korean students' forum on the unification question said as one: The internal forces of unification are ourselves and we should make tireless efforts to achieve unification mainly with the internal forces of our nation.

CSO: 4100/038

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### KCNA NOTES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE OF OVERSEAS KOREANS

SK161141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--The struggle against the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and war is gaining strength not only in South Korea but among broad segments of overseas Koreans.

What is noteworthy in the anti-U.S. struggle of overseas Koreans is that it is attaining greater depth and gradually developing to a higher stage.

It is well illustrated by the goal of the activities.

The central enlarged executive committee of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (HANMINNYON) in its resolution published in Tokyo pointed out: "Outside forces are the forces standing behind the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial 'regime' and the struggle for democracy can attain its goal only when it is combined with the struggle against outside forces." "We will reject outside forces and actively struggle to achieve national independent," it added.

The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (HANMINTONG), a united fighting organization of Korean residents in Japan, setting the goal of their activities for this year, called for a more active struggle against the U.S. imperialists, saying: "Outside forces are the chief obstacle to an independent development of our nation and the behind-the-stage producer of national misfortunes."

What is noteworthy in the overseas Koreans' anti-U.S. struggle is also the fact that Koreans of various strata widely participate in the mass meetings and the struggle is being waged in various forms including meeting and demonstration.

To cite graphical examples, powerful anti-U.S. struggle was waged by overseas Koreans in Chicago and Baltimore, the United States, and Toronto, Canada, on the occasion of the the third anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising and rallies, demonstrations, symposiums, lectures and so on were held in many parts with the participation of a great many Koreans.

A declaration was adopted at a meeting held in Kanagawa, Japan, on May 18, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the struggle for free Kwangju under the slogan "Let us dispell the heavy footsteps of aggression."

It set forth seven-point fighting slogans such as "Let us frustrate the schemes of nuclear war and formation of an aggressive military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan!" "Let us support the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-Japan struggle for national independence" and earnestly called for "Voicing solidarity with the South Korean people's struggle against outside forces and for national independence and fighting to the end to frustrate the formation of a dangerous South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance on the third anniversary of the Kwangju uprising!"

The resolution adopted at the "overseas compatriots meeting on national problem" which was held in New York under the sponsorship of the "Democratic Koreans Union in Americas" said that the overseas Koreans should wage a powerful nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces which actually manipulate the "regime" suppressing the people, and their nuclear weapons and, for this, seek solidarity with the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement of the world.

The "Ex-servicemen's Co for National Salvation in the United States," a fighting organization of those who sought refuge in the United States after serving in the South Korean puppet army, in a statement titled "Chon Tu-hwan, the Butcher of the Nation, and the U.S. Forces Occupying South Korea, Get out of South Korea at Once!" strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the resignation of the puppet regime.

The statement titled "We denounce the death sentence on Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik" made public by the Japan headquarters of HANMINTONG noted: "The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan was a "punishment to the United States" for its historical crimes. "It is the United States and the murderous group of Chon Tu-hwan, its agent, that must be punished."

The anti-U.S. struggle of overseas Koreans today deals a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and greatly inspires the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

CSO: 4100/038

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BURUNDI-KOREAN AMITY SOCIETY ON RANGOON TRIAL

SK150552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] On 2 December, (Jack Hatigimana), chairman of the Burundi-Korean Friendship Society, issued a statement in connection with the Rangoon bombing and the question of Korean reunification.

The statement notes as follows: We cannot repress our indignation against the Burmese Government's unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK. Before the truth of the Rangoon bomb blast was brought to light, the imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their vassals, desperately maneuvered to shift the blame onto the DPRK. The Chon Tu-hwan clique can deceive no one with its habitual lie. People are well aware of the Chon Tu-hwan regime's violence in South Korea.

The statement points out in connection with the sincere efforts of the DPRK for the country's reunification: The DPRK Government and the Korean people led by President Kim Il-song has exerted all efforts to achieve the country's independent reunification. The DPRK has nothing to do with the Rangoon bombing. The Burundi-Korean Friendship Society and the Burundi people denounce the imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for maneuvering to permanently divide Korea. We assert that the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo--a realistic formula for reunification set forth by President Kim Il-song--should be realized to ease the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and to maintain consolidated peace.

The Burundi-Korean Friendship Society calls on the peace-loving world's peoples to resolutely denounce the maneuvers of the South Korean regime and its masters who have shifted responsibility for the Rangoon bombing onto the DPRK.

CSO: 4110/051

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY CRITICIZES OUTCRY OVER 'SOUTHWARD INVASION'

SK190444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--The puppet prime minister showed up at a frontline unit after traitor Chon Tu-hwan prowled about the forward area twice recently and cried that "a full alert posture" should be taken against "a provocative surprise attack" of the North "in the winter season" and "around the new year."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Monday says that the puppets' outcry over "southward invasion" is a political ruse to conceal their madcap drive for a war of northward invasion by deceiving the people and misleading world opinion.

The author of the commentary says:

It is not "threat of southward invasion" from the North, but threat of northward invasion from the South that exists in Korea today.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group have made haste with war preparations from the beginning of the year, setting this year as "a year of completion of combat posture."

Before Reagan's trip the Chon Tu-hwan group caused the Rangoon explosion and placed the whole area of South Korea under a full combat readiness by issuing an "emergency service order" and an "emergency alert order," while committing one grave armed attack after another in the region along the military demarcation line, thereby leading the situation to the brink of war. The situation took a more serious turn after the war-thirsty element Reagan incited war in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is whetting the sword of northward invasion behind the scene while raising a hue and cry over "threat of southward invasion."

This was made clearer by the fact that, the day after he went about a frontline unit, crying over the "threat of southward invasion," the puppet prime minister appeared at the puppet defence academy and blabbed that "strength" must be fostered.



Should the South Korean puppets take the road of war, following their masters' reckless policy of "strength", this would be little short of jumping into fire with faggot.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not act rashly but should act with discretion.

CSO: 4100/038

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON CONDEMNS SOUTH'S REGISTRATION CARDS

SK181005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today prints a commentary flailing the change of "resident registration cards" by the South Korean puppets.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan group issued new "resident registration cards" with photographs, fingerprints and personal materials attached, malrevising the old "resident registration system", the author of the commentary says:

This bespeaks that the change of the "resident registration cards" is an unpardonable fascist repressive step to put the entire South Korean population under the surveillance and control and bind them more tightly to the chains of the military fascist dictatorship.

It is well illustrated by the fact that when they began the change of the cards, the puppets threatened that they will ferret out "all the criminals" and "arrest those without the cards whatever the reason."

Along with this, the puppets are further intensifying the suppression of the people.

The intensified fascist suppression by the puppets proves that the change of the cards is aimed at cracking down upon the patriotic people and democratic forces of South Korea.

They can never check the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people with the change of cards or with any suppression.

The South Korean people will never pardon the Chon Tu-hwan group resorting to the fascist repression.

CSO: 4100/038

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

SK171127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, spoke at a radio conversation which was held at the Spazio Aperto Broadcasting Station of Italy on November 23.

He said on the question of Korean reunification:

The South Korean authorities also talk about the "unification" of the country. But they put forward proposals contradictory to reunification.

Its typical example is the moves to create "two Koreas."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making every effort possible to achieve the reunification of the country.

South Korea, however, is arguing for "unification in the 2000s."

"This is not intended for reunification but for permanent division."

For the realization of Korean reunification, the foreign interference must be terminated, as pointed out in the north-south joint statement made public in 1972.

If the Korean question is to be solved, a peace agreement must be signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States on the basis of the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces from South Korea.

The DPRK proposes to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which would be a non-aligned state.

If Korea is to be reunified, the South Korean society must be democratized.

Now the United States is hastening at faster pace the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

The reunification of Korea must be realized independently, in accordance with the will of the Korean people.

The Korean question is directly linked with the question of peace and security in the world.

All the military exercises in South Korea must be discontinued and the U.S. troops present in South Korea be withdrawn at once.

Touching upon the Rangoon explosion, he said: In South Korea there was an incident of shooting the defunct "president" and the abduction of Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean opposition democrat, in broad daylight from Tokyo. All this shows that South Korea is a society where any incident can be faked up.

However, no sooner had the Rangoon explosion occurred than the South Korean "regime" stated that it was "an act of the North" without any grounds.

The Korean communists have never used individual terrorism as a political weapon.

The anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign of the South Korean "regime" is fraught with a very grave danger, because such row may be one for the provocation of a new war.

CSO: 4100/038

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REACTION TO RANGOON BOMB BLAST REPORTED

#### Public Circles Denounce Chon

SK161203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--Public circles of various countries denounced the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in connection with the Rangoon bomb blast.

The Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in its statement on December 6 said:

The Rangoon bomb blast was a drama stage-managed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The Burmese authorities, however, broke off diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without producing any legal and material evidence. This cannot be construed otherwise than a result of pressure from the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

Jacques Hakizimana, chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association, in his statement on December 2 expressed indignation at the unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the DPRK by the Burmese Government. He said:

Before the truth of the Rangoon bomb blast had been clarified the imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge, made desperate attempts to shift the blame for it on to the DPRK.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique can never deceive anyone with their customary lie.

The DPRK has nothing to do with the explosion in Rangoon.

Noting that the incident was an internal product of South Korea, the Nepalese paper NAVA JYOTI November 9 said: The Burmese authorities should not have committed the rash act of shifting the responsibility on to the DPRK without a correct probe into its cause.

The Bangladesh paper DAILY LIFE November 20 said that the diplomats in the capital of Burma had not recognized the assertion of South Korea that the DPRK is to blame for the Rangoon explosion.

The November 19 issue of the Tanzanian paper UHURU in an article titled "We Oppose Unwarrantable Steps" stressed:

It is the South Korean puppets and the United States that want division and war in Korea. As long as the U.S. Armed Forces are present in South Korea, nothing will change, even if Chon Tu-hwan is removed.

'MINDAN' Compatriots Flay Chon

SK170507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Voices denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for having caused the Rangoon bomb blast are ringing louder from among Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN).

A young trader in Tokyo under the influence of MINDAN said:

It is dubious how Chon Tu-hwan who had no clue after the bomb blast could conclude that it was a "work of the North."

No material evidence was produced at the trial on the Rangoon incident. It is very dangerous to pass a "decision" on the basis of a confession of the "criminal" alone. This incident is strongly suggestive of intrigue in all respects.

A MINDAN-lining Korean intellectual residing in Kanagawa noted: After the Rangoon explosion, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan changed many "ministers" of the puppet government. But he left the director of the puppet Security Planning Board and the "chief guard of Chongwadae" at their posts. I cannot understand this at all. "The Rangoon bomb blast is an offspring of a plot on the extension line of the wrong policy of the successive rulers of the South. We may regard it as a drama of the South Korean authorities' own making. The truth will be proved by history."

A Korean woman in Osaka under the influence of MINDAN said: "We deeply doubt how Chon Tu-hwan alone could save his life there." She noted:

I visited my native place in the South area some days ago. The inhabitants there did not believe the announcements of the authorities about the incident. When the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case and the Mun Se-kwang case broke out they declared at first that they were "works of the North." But, that was not true.

I think this incident might be the same.

An executive of a MINDAN branch in Fukuoka said: The Rangoon explosion gives rise to many doubts. These doubts multiplied when the South Korean "Consulate General" spread the preposterous rumor that "CHONGNYON was involved in this incident."

## CHOSON SINBO Denounces 'Intrigues'

SK181025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO December 16 carried an editorial denouncing the intrigues of the reactionaries at home and abroad surrounding the Rangoon bomb blast in connection with the fact that the Burmese authorities recently held a "trial" of the "suspects" in the explosion. The editorial said:

The Burmese authorities employed every means but failed to produce any legal or material evidence which they had desired to prove that "suspects" were "operatives" sent by our republic at the "trial."

The "trial" held by the Burmese authorities is inconsistent and full of doubts. It showed with increasing clarity that the Rangoon bomb blast was out and out an international drama aimed at undermining our republic.

Although the Burmese authorities baselessly "published" through a "political settlement" between the United States, Japan and South Korean puppets the incident was "a work of the North," it is becoming clearer as time goes by that the DPRK has nothing to do with the incident and is innocent.

The editorial said that to extricate itself out of the increasing difficulty, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique faked up the shocking drama baffling human imagination.

Referring to the fact that the Japanese reactionaries are involving themselves in the international drama surrounding the Rangoon explosion case, the editorial remarked that the reactionary government-controlled publications of Japan are reporting articles and "publications" rigged up through the wicked collusion between the South Korean puppet clique and the Burmese authorities.

The seamy side of the tricky maneuvers can never be veiled, the editorial said, and warned:

The reactionaries at home and abroad can never shirk the responsibility for the consequences arising from the Rangoon bomb blast which is becoming ever more obvious. They should immediately stop the despicable and heinous anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket.

## VOA, Other Media on Memorandum

SK190847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--Egyptian, Indian and U.S. news media reported the December 12 memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of our country.

The Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR said:

Korea reclarified that she had nothing to do with the explosion in Rangoon.

The memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry stated that documents of the "trial" of "suspects" in the Rangoon bomb blast made public by the Burmese authorities were prearranged ones and noted that the "trial" was a unilateral and unfair one.

Another Egyptian paper AL MASSA, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY and Radio Cairo reported the memorandum on December 14 and 15 under the respective titles "Pyongyang Holds That It Has no Connection With the Rangoon Bomb Blast" and "Pyongyang Publishes Foreign Ministry Memorandum."

The Indian papers NATIONAL HERALD and JAN YUG December 15 respectively carried the memorandum under the titles "Unfair 'Trial'" and "Rangoon Explosion Is Product of Intrigue of the South Korean Authorities."

Radio "Voice of America" December 13 reported that the memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Burmese Government held an unfair "trial" of "suspects" in the Rangoon explosion case and said that Seoul organized the explosion to impair the prestige of North Korea.

It further said the memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry noted that the "trial" held by the Burmese authorities could not prove that "suspects" were North Koreans and "the trial" was a unilateral and unfair one.

CSO: 4100/038



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY HAILS MILITARY RESOLVE FOR DEFENSE

SK210055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Relentless Anti-ROK Acts"]

[Text] North Korea continues to be undaunted in its blatant efforts to intensify its provocations against us. It has been relentless in its attempts to brew antigovernment sentiment in this republic, no doubt looking for a chance to trigger momentum to communize the South.

Authorities have just rounded up three Pyongyang spy rings. One of their missions, as revealed by the Agency for National Security Planning, was to form a political party.

To this end, the arrested North Korean operatives had attempted to recruit politicians, ranking military officers and other socially influential figures. They had tried to mark the best of alumni and regional relationships with the target figures. Their plot included operating a clandestine luxury restaurant to entice recruits with lures of money, entertainment and girls.

Koreans traveling overseas have also been targeted by the northern communists as potential recruits to become Pyongyang agents or sympathizers. This is another example of Pyongyang's attempt to abuse Seoul's open-door policy. It should also be noted that Pyongyang has been increasingly looking to third countries for infiltration routes into the south.

The communists, at the same time, have not been idle in their attempts to spread spy-based networks especially in areas near the truce line or remote islands and coastal areas for the dual purpose of escorting infiltrating Pyongyang coastal areas for the dual purpose of escorting infiltrating Pyongyang agents and instigating antigovernment sentiments among inhabitants.

As indicated in the latest crackdown on the spy rings, the northern agents' primary mission was to engineer social unrest in the South in order to create the appearance of a spontaneous popular uprising--an opportunity for the communists to resort to guerrilla warfare.

What Pyongyang had tried to achieve by perpetrating the Rangoon massacre on October 9 was an obvious example. It had planned, by all indications, to sneak a large number of commandos into the south to exploit the confusion here which it had assumed to happen if President Chon Tu-hwan had been a victim of the Rangoon bombing.

Pyongyang's brutal act in Burma ultimately failed. Now it finds itself increasingly isolated from international society which has condemned the communists' inexcusable act against the conscience of the civilized world.

Callous enough, in less than two months, North Korea sent armed agents to the southernmost city of Pusan only to have two captured. With their equipment identified as similar to that used in the Rangoon blast and other acts of terrorism, Pyongyang has once again exposed its true nature to the world.

The Pyongyang leadership must understand the loss to itself resulting from such anachronistic terrorism. Yet, North Korea may find it inevitable to continue to resort to violence. The Pyongyang communists are desperate to seek a breakthrough in their present dilemma of continued economic deterioration and popular grievances which have been made worse by the scheme to enforce a father-son hereditary system.

We share the evaluation made by top commanders of the three military branches in their separate meetings yesterday that North Korea will relentlessly continue provocations against the South on the strength of the Soviet military buildup in Northeast Asia.

We support the resolve of the military leaders to maintain high standards of readiness against adventurism of Pyongyang. Watertight vigilance and national cohesion, prerequisites to social stability, must be insured to deter North Korea from disrupting peace in the peninsula.

CSO: 4100/036

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF NORTH KOREAN INFILTRATORS

#### Former Spy Lunches With Infiltrators

SK170134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Chong Chung-nam, 27, and Yi Sang-kyu, 23, both North Korean infiltrators captured in the southern port city of Pusan on December 3, were invited yesterday to the home of Kim Sin-cho, one of 31 North Korean commandos who attempted to attack Chongwadae on January 21, 1968.

Kim was the only member of that group to be captured alive.

Chon and Yi enjoyed lunch at Kim's apartment at noon together with the 42-year-old former North Korean agent, his wife, Choe Chong-hwa, 39, his 13-year-old daughter and 11-year-old son.

Chon and Yi were served Korean dishes such as yukkyechang (hot meat soup with cooked rice), namul (boiled and seasoned vegetable), chapchae (stir-fried noodles, meat and vegetables) and slices of boiled pork.

Kim told Chon and Yi that they both remind him of what he was like 18 years ago when he was captured.

Kim said, "The only difference is that I sneaked into the south through the mountains while you attempted to infiltrate by sea."

Chon and Yi looked happy when Kim told them to treat him as someone like their brother-in-law and live comfortable lives in the south. They said they felt a real family-like atmosphere in Kim's home.

Impressed by their warm-hearted treatment by Kim's family, they said they again realized that what they were told in the North about the life in the Republic of Korea was inaccurate.

## Infiltrators Visit Downtown Seoul

SK190355 Seoul YONHAP in English 0338 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 19 Dec (YONHAP)--The two North Korean infiltrators, captured early this month on the Tadaepo coast near the southeastern port city of Pusan, made another visit to downtown Seoul Sunday and enjoyed the nation's "sufficient freedom."

Last Wednesday during a similar outing, one of the two said that "the most conspicuous difference between South and North Korea is that there is sufficient freedom in the South while little freedom is guaranteed in the North."

While spending a couple of hours at the children's grand park in eastern Seoul, Chon Chong-nam, 26, leader of the unsuccessful infiltration team, and his fellow member Yi Sang-kyu, 23, said they were impressed by the happy faces of the children who were at the park with their parents.

After playing and chatting with the children who warmly welcomed them, Chon said, "The prospect of a nation with such joyful children cannot but be bright." "Children in the North act only as a group, and no one can expect to see such happiness on their faces as shown here," he added.

Chon and Yi also expressed surprise at the well-equipped facilities and vast area of the park, "Children's facilities in Pyongyang are only for demonstration effect. They are small and shabby," Chon said.

While the two were at the park, they inspected life-sized models of the infiltration tunnels North Korea has dug under the demilitarized zone to be used in an invasion of the South. Most North Koreans know of the tunnels from word of mouth, they said.

During their visit to the park, former North Korean Air Force Captain Yi Wung-pyong, who defected to South Korea by flying a MiG-19 to here last February and now serves as major in the South Korean Air Force, guided the captured infiltrators and impressed upon them the falsehood of North Korea's propaganda.

CSO: 4100/036

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CHON'S CITING OF 'UPRIGHT MEN' CALLED DECEIT

SK200852 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2256 GMT 20 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 20 December commentary: "Who Stinks of Corruption?"]

[Text] In a recent meeting with the so-called upright men, whom the puppets have labeled as politically and economically upright, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that when all public officials carry out their duties by assuming integrity and uprightness as their principle, a genuine foundation of trust and a clean society will be realized. This was an ill-advised artifice invented by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the very one who stinks of corruption and spreads filth in the South Korean society, to conceal his true color and to divert the accusing voices of unbiased public opinion. He talked about the corruption of public officials, but the puppet himself is the biggest problem.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique boisterously carried out numerous rackets such as dismissing and punishing many people, while talking about the elimination of corruption. However, nothing has changed. What has changed, if anything, is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is himself at the forefront of more carefully and fully organizing and perpetrating the corrupt and fraudulent acts behind the signboard of integrity, uprightness and the elimination of corruption.

All the incidents of corruption and fraud taking place in South Korea, including illegal loan requests, the incident of low-quality yontan, the illegal importation of U.S. rice, the incident of the three corrupt banks, the incident of Chang Yong-cha's fraudulent bank notes, the Myongsong Group scandal, and the Chohung Bank incident, are committed without exception by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives and other elements of the privileged circles.

The South Korean society is so corrupt because traitor Chon Tu-hwan, abusing power, engages in scandals and fosters corruption himself. Such a corruption ringleader's loud talk about uprightness, integrity, and a clean society, scolding someone for corruption, is detestable. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should expose the truth of his own corruption and irregularities, which he concealed behind a thick curtain before talking about someone else's corruption. He should apologize to the people for plundering and dissipating their property and should step down from power.

This decoration of the upright men by traitor Chon Tu-hwan reveals the political crisis of the puppet regime. None of the privileged circles or public officials are cleanhanded; all of them have soiled their hands with corruption, taking their cue from traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The racket of decorating the upright men shows how rampant corruption is in South Korea. This adds to the resentment of the people and the crisis of the rule.

Such being the situation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan hypocritically staged the aforesaid burlesque to show concern for the liquidation of corruption and cheating of the people. With no number of attempts can the puppet conceal his sinister intention or mislead public opinion.

As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power, social evils will only grow more grave.

CSO: 4110/051

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### KCNA REPORTS ON S. KOREAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

SK200520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--The struggle of the workers and other strata of people in South Korea for vital rights is gaining momentum under the occupation of U.S. imperialists.

More than 50 chauffeurs of the Oriental Call Taxi Company in Songdong District, Seoul, staged a strike on December 4 against the unjustifiable scheme of the company side to raise pay-in money.

Earlier, more than 200 workers hired by the golf rinks in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, waged a collective struggle against the owner, demanding the reinstatement of dismissed fellow workers.

Employees of the Yongdong Development Company Ltd, Seoul, enraged at the financial scandal and fraudulence of the employer which inflicted losses upon them, held a protest struggle some time ago and strongly demanded him to give up swindle and exploitation.

Even according to under-stated figures published by the puppet Labor Ministry, the struggle of workers for the right to existence numbered 76 cases in the first nine months of this year. Among them there were more than 50 strikes and demonstrations. This shows that the South Korean workers' struggle is assuming an active form today.

Meanwhile, the struggle of poor people for their living is going on in various parts of South Korea.

Above 130 families in Nokbon-dong and Pulgwang-dong in Sodaemun District, Seoul, lodged a collective protest recently with the puppet district office and strongly opposed the puppet clique's scheme to remove houses.

More than 100 inhabitants in Iso and Pul Myon, Hwasun County, South Cholla Province, held a protest struggle against the puppet clique to take back the money wrested from them by the "new village safe" through deception.

The struggle of the poor for the right to existence is being waged more unremittingly as the puppet clique intensify exploitation and get outrageous.

Take for example North Kyongsang Province: More than 1,500 cases of protest were tendered to the puppet authorities in the first nine months of this year by broad segments of the local people against exploitation and violation of human rights.

All these facts clearly show that the harsher the exploitation and suppression, the broader the struggle of the workers and people in scope.

CSO: 4100/038



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

FIRE IN TAEJON REPORTED--Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--A big fire broke out at the central wholesale market in Taejon on December 18, causing property damage amounting to 1,200 million won, according to a radio report from Seoul. In the fire a tradesman was seriously injured and the market building and more than 130 stalls were burned. That day fires were reported in succession in various parts of South Korea. In Seoul alone 14 fires broke out, causing big property damage. Large fires are unending in various parts of South Korea where social confusion and disorder are becoming ever more prevalent due to the anti-popular moves of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. [Text] [SK220515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 22 Dec 83]

'CRACKDOWN' UPON PEOPLE NOTED--Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--The military fascist clique is scheming to further intensify the crackdown upon the people around the year-end, according to a radio report from South Korea. The fascist clique set a period from December 20 to January 13 next year as a period of "wholesale roundup" and announced that more than 10,000 police under the puppet Seoul city police bureau would be mobilized in this repressive campaign during this period. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, further isolated from and rejected by the people, tries to frantically intensify the suppression of people under the pretext of "establishing order" around the year-end in a bid to put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments of the South Korean students and people and maintain the shaking colonial fascist system. [Text] [SK190418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 19 Dec 83]

END OF VIOLENCE DEMANDED--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--South Korean youth organizations--the National Youth Federation for Movement of Democracy, the General Federation of Christian Students and the Young Men's Christian Society--on November 30 published an appeal headlined "Violence Must Be Expelled From This Land for Good," according to the December 11 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN). Recalling that Hwang Chung-ha, a student of Seoul University, died a heroic death in a demonstration against Reagan's visit, the appeal said: "The terrible repression hanging over us claimed another noble life in the land." When Hwang Chung-ha collapsed, covered all over with blood, after suffering a serious wound, the appeal says, the police who forced its way into the campus, ran riot in repression, not allowing his fellow students to approach him. Noting that "suppression by the power authorities who hesitate at no means brought death to Hwang Chung-ha", the appeal demanded the military hooligans to thoroughly probe into the nature of the incident and open it to the public. [Text] [SK161212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 16 Dec 83]

STUDENTS DETAINED IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique detained Kim In-kyong and Paek Mi-im, students of Seoul Women's University, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. These students reportedly called fellow students to a demonstration on November 7, scattering more than 700 anti-"government" leaflets on the campus. Upset by the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of people of all strata which was valiantly waged around the South Korean trip of Reagan, the warlike boss of U.S. imperialism, the puppet clique is further intensifying the fascist crackdown on patriotic students. [Text] [SK181101  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 18 Dec 83]

CHON CRACKS DOWN 'MORE HARSHLY'--Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on December 16 called a meeting of the puppet state council and issued a fascist order to crack down upon the people more harshly, according to a radio report from Seoul. After blowing a hypocritical trumpet about "service" and "stability," as if he were concerned for the life of the people, he cried that the army and police should "strengthen their alert posture" around the new year. This was a crafty attempt of traitor Chon Tu-hwan utterly isolated from and rejected by the people to get out of the tight fix by a more brazen deception and harsher repression, seized with uneasiness. His repressive order is aimed at putting down the spirit of resistance of the people and bridging over the crisis of the tottering fascist rule. [Text] [SK170521  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 17 Dec 83]

STUDENTS MOBILIZED AS POLICE ASSISTANTS--Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is mobilizing students in the suppression of people during the winter vacation, according to a radio report from Seoul. On December 16 the puppets formed a "student crime prevention corps" with 200 students of Kyongbuk University in Taegu. Under the pretext of "prevention of crimes" and "traffic service" the puppets attached these students to police boxes in the city to be mobilized every day in the "prevention of crimes" from 10 hours in the evening to four hours next morning. The fascist clique announced that it would enlist 500 students of Kyongbuk University and 200 students of Kyemyong University in the "crime prevention corps" to drive them out to the suppression of people till February 11 next year. The South Korean puppets try to mobilize a large number of students as police assistants during the vacation under the name of helping poor students secure school expenses and thereby disperse and weaken their fighting forces and use them as a tool in the "establishment" of fascist "order." [Text] [SK190412  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 19 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/038

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON CLOSING OF 1983 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK170144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Ending Regular House Session"]

[Text] The current 11th-term National Assembly seems to have made some most substantive and fruitful achievements during its regular session for the year, which opened on September 20 and ended yesterday.

This was despite the fact that the working meetings of the regular legislative session had to be shortened in the aftermath of the October 9 terror bombing in Rangoon, amid the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

The parliamentary session apparently set a good example of the conduct of politics through dialogue between rival parties.

Particularly meaningful in the assembly's achievements were an amendment to the National Assembly Law, which revived the assembly standing committees' power to make preliminary studies of government-proposed budget bills, and the passage of amendments to the Additional Punishment Law on Specific Crimes which are designed to prevent torture.

Another point to be noted was that the rival parties passed next year's national budget bill with a surplus of revenues in excess of expenditures, for the first time in the nation's parliamentary history.

It is good to hear just a day before the close of the regular session that Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong has flatly denied the widely-rumored likelihood of early parliamentary elections next year.

On the other hand, as opposition lawmakers point out, the legislature failed to reduce the people's tax burdens by exercising their rights to trim next year's national spending bill. Also, no progress could be made between the political camps over the so-called political bills, including the lifting of the political ban on "ex-politicos and dissidents" and an early enforcement of long-suspended local autonomy.

In this regard, opposition lawmakers expressed regret over the failure to embark on work to reshape the present system concerning elections in a "more democratic form." However, the major opposition party has yet to present its own version of the revision of the parliamentary election law, while the ruling party showed a readiness to seek terms on the law amendment issue.

Thus it should be noted as a remarkable shift that the ruling party has moderated its adamant insistence on keeping the "reform laws" adopted by the now-defunct Legislative Assembly, a "caretaker" legislature which preceded the inception of this Fifth Republic.

At the outset of the just-ended regular assembly sitting, in their representatives' keynote speeches, both ruling and opposition floor groups stressed the need for promoting national harmony based on the popular consensus, which followed the September 1 Soviet downing of a Korean airliner and the Rangoon massacre.

Under these circumstances, the rival political camps in the assembly appeared to be more reconcilable in dealing with many bills during the parliamentary session.

Accordingly, even some of the opposition proposed bills have been passed, with only minor modifications, by the assembly.

However, the assembly could not reach satisfactory solutions to major prerequisites for national harmony, namely on several controversial issues related to politics, college campuses, mass media, religion, business tycoons, the rural populace and hectic speculation in real estate.

As a whole, legislator's approaches toward these knotty issues and their scrutiny into big-scale banking scandals appeared to have been halted halfway.

Though not fully satisfactory, the assembly can be congratulated for its positive achievements during the year's regular sitting. The legislature is called upon to make more efforts with all its wisdom and resources in tackling future legal bills and state affairs in the coming year.

CSO: 4100/035

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON PREPARATIONS FOR 1985 ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Parties Prepare for Elections

SK180310 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Major political parties are drawing plans to reinforce their structures in preparation for the next parliamentary elections.

Official comments suggest that the National Assembly elections will take place in early 1985 as scheduled, instead of being advanced. Political groups, however, assume that it will become "inevitable" for them to step up election preparations from early next year.

A good number of would-be lawmakers, most of them not affiliated with political parties, had already been "active" with the elections in mind, according to reports reaching Seoul from local areas. This was the reason that the administration had earlier warned against any illegal electioneering.

The early electioneering may have been prompted by rumors that the parliamentary elections might be moved up to early next year. Technically, the elections can take place after late October, 1984.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party held a day-long seminar of its lawmakers to evaluate the performance of the just-ended parliamentary session and exchange views on a set of "guidelines" for idealistic activities for party legislators during the winter assembly recess.

Plans to strengthen the party organs were also discussed broadly. In a briefing of party affairs at the seminar held at the Central Political Training Institute, Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon disclosed that his party will step up the inhouse training of its members during 1984.

A plan revealed by Rep Kwon calls for completing the "second on-the-spot" retraining program involving the layman members during the first part of next year.

More than 100,000 cadres will undergo retraining at the central training institute until next September, according to him. The party boasts a membership of one million.

The ruling party will undertake a massive political camp similar to the Mt Tokyu outdoor training program held last July.

Speaking at the same event, Chong Suk-mo, chief policy planner, said his party will form a task force of specialists whose job will be to map out policies and programs appealing to the masses. At the same time, the DJP plans to entrust privately run research centers with working out policy alternatives in favor of rural communities.

Chong estimated that rural inhabitants will pay 40.8 billion won less in farm taxes next year thanks to the administration's programs to ease tax burdens on farmers.

During the winter recess, Chong said, party lawmakers will brief their constituencies about the austerity fiscal plan and the expansion of the government's purchase of newly harvested rice. To shore up decreasing rice prices, the ruling camp decided last week to increase the amount of rice the administration is buying from farmers by one million sok, to total nine million sok. (One sok equals 114 kg.)

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party is also ready to strengthen its regional chapters, especially those whose directorships remain vacant in preparation for the parliamentary elections and the anticipated lifting of the political ban on former public figures.

Yu Han-yul, secretary general of the number one opposition party, told reporters that his party is mapping out plans to beef up its key operational set-ups and publicity campaign to propagate what the party had achieved in the third session of the 11th National Assembly.

The minority Korea National Party began an intensive study on how to expand its seats in the parliament during the assembly elections.

To this end, the party which has 25 seats in the 274-member legislature, is exploring the possibility of recruiting former leading politicians as candidates in the next elections.

#### Daily Views Preparations

SK180320 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Kim Chong-chan: "Political Parties Gearing Up To Win Pre-election Support"]

[Text] With the end of the 90-day regular National Assembly session, political parties are now poised to present their policies and achievements before the electorate as part of their attempts to increase popular support during the 1984 pre-election year.

Lawmakers of rival parties have started to exit from Seoul to their respective constituencies carrying policy pamphlets given them by their parties.

In its policy guidelines, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) asked its lawmakers to reinforce their electoral districts.

At the same time, they were asked to stress steady efforts pursued by the party to maintain stability in all walks of life, particularly in the economy.

They were also instructed to accent the price stability maintained this year despite big financial scandals and the freezing of the fiscal 1984 national budget at the same level of this year.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is scheduled to hold a meeting of its senior officeholders early this week to work out detailed guidelines.

The Korea National Party (KNP) also plans to hold a meeting of its leading officers this week to seek ways to strengthen its regional chapters.

In general elections in February 1981, the ruling DJP won 151 seats in the 276-member National Assembly, while the DKP won 82 seats, and the KNP, 25 seats.

As each lawmaker began to seek ways to consolidate a power base in his or her constituency, some "would-be candidates" have started distributing their name cards among residents in their areas apparently with the 1985 elections in mind.

The would-be candidates include about 200 former politicians who were allowed to resume political activities.

The presence of former politicians may certainly pose a threat to lawmakers elected from electoral districts, especially those of the opposition parties.

In preparation for the elections, opposition parties will first have to streamline their organizations in constituencies. They have 15 to 30 electoral districts which are now in suffering from internal feuding.

In sharp contrast, the ruling DJP has no constituency in trouble. Moreover, it has political funds and party members numbering more than any of the opposition parties.

Analysts say that the current campaigning for the next elections seems to be quiet. "But rival parties will have to step up their campaign as soon as the ban still imposed on some other former politicians is lifted," they predicted.

Lawmakers from both ruling and opposition camp are paying keep attention to possible revisions of the Parliamentary Election Law. The major opposition parties recently called for an amendment to the three-year-old law before the elections.

Responding to the proposal, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling DJP, said that his party is studying a restructuring of parliamentary electoral districts according to restructured administrative districts.

If rearranged, eight to 10 constituencies are expected to be added to the present 92 electoral districts to meet changed circumstances, including population increases.

There are five overpopulated electoral districts in Seoul and six in other major cities and provincial areas.

The five in Seoul are Mapo-Yongsan, Tongdaemun, Tobong, Sodaemun-Un-pyong and Kangdong. It is customary to increase the number of constituencies before general elections to meet population increases.

Floor leaders of the three major parties agreed to settle the issue of revising the law by early next year.

However, the ruling and opposition camps are expected to wrangle over the issue because opposition parties asked for a direct presidential election and abolishment of the parliamentary representation system under which one-third of the 276 National Assemblymen are elected.

CSO: 4100/035



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP CALLS FOR CHANGE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LAW

SK190201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--A South Korean opposition leader, saying that the nation's electoral college system, under which a South Korean president is elected, is "inadequate to reflect a national consensus," has called for a change in the current presidential election law.

In an interview with the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party, South Korea's leading minority party, said a bipartisan dialogue should begin next year to work out a "rational (presidential) election system."

President Chon Tu-hwan has said he would not run for reelection in 1988 to set a precedent for a peaceful transfer of power.

Commenting on the 1985 parliamentary elections, Yu said the National Assembly seats reserved for "proportional representatives" should be "rationally" redistributed by amending the current law.

Under the present National Assembly election laws, a ruling party is entitled to get two thirds of such seats, which provides the ruling camp with a firm built-in majority.

In demanding the redistribution of proportional representative seats, Yu said an opposition majority in the assembly would not hurt political stability under South Korea's presidential system.

Saying that 1984 should see "all the problems of a transitional era" removed, Yu called for the restoration of press freedom and the reinstatement of former politicians placed on the blacklist when President Chon came to power in 1980.

CSO: 4100/035

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY SEES CHANGED GOVERNMENT'S CAMPUS POLICY

SK220053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The just-announced reinstatement of collegians expelled from the campus for antigovernment activities indicates the government's intention to return the deep-seated problem of campus disturbances to the hands of educators and to solve it in an educational way.

This means that the government is changing its formerly punishment-oriented attitude toward the students into one centered on guidance and persuasion.

During the past few years, the government has relied wholly on the police to quell the students' demonstrations, which it charged have grown violent as never before.

However, the tough measures did not deter the campus disturbances but rather stimulated the students to get wilder and wilder.

Those expelled from the campus were the most adamant source of campus disturbances, sneaking onto the campus and agitating the students in the school to lead or join in anti-government activities.

Education Ministry sources said that the expelled students had been found to fall into such activities, as they were extremely frustrated by their separation from school.

They said that the government had increasingly felt the need, under such circumstances, to return the drop-outs to school, in other words, the educational environment.

By keeping the students within the boundaries of educational guidance, the sources said, the government hopes the colleges and universities themselves will prevent occurrence of students' demonstrations in advance.

The government, in this context, decided to leave the whole matter of reinstating individual students in the hands of the institutions.

With the government's decision, the autonomous power of institutions will surely be strengthened and the school atmosphere will become brighter next spring with "some" of the expelled students returning to the campus.

However, few, especially those on the campus, believe that these measures will put a stop to the students' demonstrations in the near future.

And it is apparent that the public blame will be directed to the colleges and universities in the coming days rather than to the government concerning such disturbances, as the latter has just turned authority over the "problem" students to the former.

CSO: 4100/035

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

AMENDMENTS TO ASSEMBLY ELECTION LAW--The minority Korea National Party has worked out a set of amendments to the Parliamentary Election Law calling for the selection of three to four lawmakers each instead of the usual two for 34 densely populated districts. The proposed law change would increase the number of popularly elected legislators from the present 184 to 219. Instead, the proposed amendments demand reducing the number of lawmakers from national constituencies from 92, or half of the popularly elected parliamentarians, to 73, or one-third of them. The amendments, formulated by a special panel of party officials, call for increasing the total seats of the National Assembly from 276 to 292. The Parliamentary Election Law provides that a parliamentary district picks up only two lawmakers, regardless of the number of potential voters. [Text] [SK160138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Dec 83 p 1]

CSO: 4100/035

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST PROVINCIAL BUSINESS FIRMS

SK170253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Chonju, Korea, 17 Dec (YONHAP)--The government will supply businesses in the Chonju and Kwangju areas with 15 billion won (22.6 million U.S. dollars) this month to help ease the financial pinch businesses in those areas are experiencing, Financial Minister Kim Man-che said Saturday.

Of the money, 10 billion won (12.5 million dollars) will go to Kwangju, the capital of South Cholla Province, while the remaining five billion won (6.3 million dollars) will be released to businesses in Chonju, the capital of North Cholla Province.

The amount of the "relief funds" to those provincial areas in December represented an increase of 2.2 billion won from the monthly average of 7.8 billion won for Kwangju and 2.8 billion won for Chonju. (One U.S. dollar is worth about 800 won.)

Meeting with business leaders in this provincial capital, Kim said that more businesses in Kwangju and Chonju issued bad checks in November than in Seoul and the average for the entire nation.

In addition to the relief funds, the government will extend other kinds of financial supports to provincial businesses, he said.

Kim said that he would do his best to consolidate the low bank interest system and to stabilize money supply next year, placing the ministry's first priority on the price stabilization.

The finance minister also pledged to do his utmost to ease financial difficulties of provincial business in 1984.

During the meeting, business leaders asked the finance minister to expand financial supports for provincial businesses.

CSO: 4100/035

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

COURT TO HANDLE MYONGSONG--The debt-ridden Yongsong business group asked the Seoul Civil District Court yesterday to place Myongsong Ltd under court management. With the request, the number of Myongsong affiliates under court management increases to five. The five include the Myongsong Club, Mysongsong Tourism, and South Pacific Leisure Town. [From the column "Business News in Brief"] [Text] [SK170115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Dec 83 p 2]

CSO: 4100/035

BRIEFS

MEASURE ON PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD--Seoul, 17 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Cabinet decided Friday on an amendment to the enforcement mechanism of a law governing the protection of the livelihood of the country's needy that extends the scope of the people who can benefit from the law. The revised measure prescribes that all elderly aged 65 years or older, children under 18 years of age and pregnant women, who do not sustain themselves, do not have supporters or whose children, parents or husbands responsible for supporting them are not capable of doing so, will be placed under government protection. Urban dwellers earning 35,000 won (about 44 U.S. dollars) or less per month qualify as needy people. Under the current enforcement, if the elderly are supported by someone, they are excluded from the government protection even if their sustainers have financial difficulties. According to the amendment, the government will allow about 1,000 dollars to needy urbanites who immigrate to the rural areas. Children of the immigrants will be given their middle school tuitions. [Text] [SK170549 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT 17 Dec 83]

SUGGESTIONS ON BANNED BOOKS--College professors say some books that have been banned in college education for allegedly containing leftist and radical ideologies should be dropped from the list. They also say other books that should be included on the list are omitted. In a seminar for professors in charge of philosophy education, Prof Kim Tuk-chu of Sungjon University suggested the establishment of a consultative body between the government and colleges for more trustworthy decisions on whether a book should be included on the list of banned books or not. He also called for the establishment of a nationwide ideology education center, not only for college students but for citizens throughout the society. Prof Min Pyong-chon of Tongguk University said more students should have the opportunity to receive ideology education, noting that such instruction is conducted through elective courses in most institutions of higher learning. [Text] [SK170128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/035

## S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### YONHAP REVIEWS ROK-JAPAN RELATIONSHIP IN 1983

SK170154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 17 Dec 83

[By Kim Chang-ho]

[Text] Seoul, 17 Dec (YONHAP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone opened a new era in relations between Japan and Korea in January by making the first official visit to Korea by a Japanese prime minister since the end of World War II.

At the time of the visit, ties between Seoul and Tokyo were waning due to a deadlock over the Korean request for Japanese loans and controversy over Japanese revision of history textbooks that glossed over their atrocities before and during World War II. The "inconvenient relations," however, were ironed out during the two-day visit.

Nakasone and President Chon Tu-hwan pledged to develop "good neighborly relations on a new plane based on the spirit of mutual trust and reciprocity" during their two rounds of summit talks.

Observers here praised Nakasone's January 11-12 visit, calling it "the second establishment of Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations." They said Nakasone paved the way for reconciliation between the two nations by settling the two major controversies.

Moreover, Nakasone made it clear that "the peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are essential to those in all of East Asia, including Japan."

The Japanese Government has frequently stressed the importance of the Korean peninsula in Japanese security, but it was the first time that a joint communique issued after a summit between the two countries spelled it out.

Nakasone also noted that Seoul's defense and dialogue efforts are contributing to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula.

In line with such remarks, Nakasone manifested in the communique that "Japan will play a role commensurate with its national power for world peace and prosperity and will emphasize its relations with Asian countries."



In light of the United States' standing request for Japan's enhanced security role in the region, Nakasone apparently referred to Japan's role in restraining the Soviet Union's expansionist policy and North Korea's risky military provocations for the security of Northeast Asia, observers said.

At the same time, they noted, Nakasone's remarks could have indicated the possibility of a triangular security cooperation pact among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Nakasone symbolically demonstrated the friendly relations between the two countries by agreeing with Chon to open a "hot line" for direct and prompt dialogue between the two. It is now in operation.

The cooperative mood between the two countries was well-demonstrated with two tragic incidents in the year. Following the September 1 Soviet shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 and the October 9 North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, Japan censured the Soviet Union and North Korea in stronger tones than ever before and spearheaded the international community's drive in taking punitive actions.

However, observers said, Japan's substantive actions following the tragedies fell far short of Seoul's expectations.

After the Rangoon bomb blast, the Japanese Government ordered its diplomats not to contact their North Korean counterparts in third countries and restricted, in principle, its officials' trips to North Korea. However, it failed to show any positive attitude in connection with its trade with Pyongyang.

When taking into account the fact that some of the weapons and equipment used by North Korean terrorists in the Rangoon bombing were Japanese-made, Japan's action left much to be desired, observers said.

Moreover, they said, Japan should have taken more concrete and practical steps against Pyongyang as shown by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang who condemned the North Korean bombing in Rangoon that killed 21 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers. Hu said "terrorist activities in any country in the world should be opposed," during his eight-day official visit to Japan in November.

Nevertheless, observers here say Nakasone's historic Korean visit early this year has great meaning. The common task of the two nations is to seek ways to strengthen practical cooperative relations in the new dimension provided by Nakasone's January visit, they said.

CSO: 4100/035

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEWSPAPERS EXAMINE JAPANESE ELECTION RESULTS

Trials of Nakasone Government

SK200138 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 20 Dec (YONHAP)--The vernacular daily, the CHOSON ILBO, Tuesday editorialized on the result of Japan's general election under the headline "Unexpected Result of Japanese General Election."

"...It is quite conceivable that the outcome of the general election will bring about considerable trials to the Liberal Democratic Party regime. First of all, the non-mainstream faction within the LDP will force Mr Nakasone to assume responsibility for the election failure, and to step down from the party leadership he has held for the past 13 months.

"The opposition camps will certainly try to consolidate their ranks to the fullest possible extent and then go on the offensive to topple the LDP government.

"Should that be the case, Nakasone who failed to secure stable seats may face a grave challenge to his undaunted pro-Western policy, a sweeping South Korean-Japanese cooperation policy, arms build-up policy and import liberalization policy.

"A post-war conservative, Nakasone maintained clear political statute and has established a reputation as a politician who would not ride out hardship with lukewarm measures. Such an approach may have not appealed to the voters, resulting in the consequence he faces today...."

Daily Hopes LDP Will Overcome Loss

SK200726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 20 Dec (YONHAP)--A vernacular daily, the KYUNGHYANG SINMUN, editorially said Tuesday that it hoped the possible changes in Japanese politics following Japan's parliamentary election would not affect the existing friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo.

In the election, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) failed to grasp a simple majority in the Diet (Parliament).

The paper said, "What concerns us now is how Nakasone will cope with domestic political adversities. It surely was a shock to us that Nakasone lost the election in a time when the prospect of fruitful Korean-Japanese relations were brighter than ever before, and the mood for trilateral cooperation among Korea, Japan and the United States was rising following President Reagan's Asian trip."

Since the middle of 1980, it said, Korean-Japanese relations have been more significant than at any other time.

The paper said that Japanese politicians and the general public should know that the development of bilateral relations between the two countries would play a significant role not only for stability in the region but for the maintenance of world peace.

"We hope that the LDP will overcome the political aftermath of the election as soon as possible and restore tranquility to itself," it added.

CSO: 4100/035

## S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### YONHAP REVIEWS 1 SEPTEMBER KAL INCIDENT

SK190145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 19 Dec (YONHAP)--On September 1, 1983, South Koreans awoke to the news that a Korean Air Lines (KAL) passenger plane on a regularly scheduled flight from New York City to Seoul lost contact with ground controllers north of Japan.

Later that day, what had been described as unconfirmed reports turned out to be true, sending shock waves throughout the world. The Boeing 747 with 269 people from 14 nations aboard was shot down by missiles fired from Soviet fighters after it strayed into Soviet airspace north of Japan. All the crew and passengers were killed.

The Soviet act alarmed all countries that had a stake in the safety of civil aviation, and escalated tension between Moscow and Washington.

The United States, which lost more than 50 of its own citizens, including Congressman Larry McDonald (D-Georgia), in the incident, joined South Korea and other Western and non-aligned nations in condemning the Soviet act in the UN Security Council and elsewhere.

With U.S. President Ronald Reagan calling the Soviet act an attack on the entire world, the incident seemed to shatter any hope for improvement in East-West relations and heightened tension between Moscow and Washington.

The Soviet Union denied any wrongdoing in shooting down a commercial airliner and instead blamed the United States for sending the plane on a spy mission, an allegation few would believe except Soviet citizens. Moscow also vetoed a draft UN Security Council resolution "deploring" the Soviet attack on the airliner. The resolution otherwise would have been adopted.

Although the 15-member council failed to pass the draft resolution because of the Soviet veto, diplomatic observers interpreted the nine votes cast in favor of the resolution as reflecting the consensus of the Western community that the Soviet act did not conform to the norms of civilized society and practices of international civil aviation.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, at a special council meeting convened at its Montreal headquarters, later passed a resolution castigating the Soviet act. It also completed an impartial investigation into the incident.

The KAL incident initially threatened to affect South Korea's avowed policy of seeking improved relations with communist nations. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with any communist nation.

Shortly after the incident, an official South Korean delegation boycotted a UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting held in Tashkent, USSR, together with a press delegation from the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, in protest against the Soviet downing of the KAL airliner.

Although the long-term effect of the KAL incident on South Korean foreign policy is yet to be seen, observers now say that it is not likely to bring about any basic changes in Seoul's efforts to seek improved relations with the Soviet Union or other communist nations.

At the same time, the observers are skeptical about the short-term prospects of such an endeavor as long as East-West tensions do not subside. Their observation seems to be justified because the KAL incident was another grim reminder of the ongoing cold war that besets the superpowers.

CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON NATIONAL, CHUCHE-ORIENTED CULTURE

SK191034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday carried an article titled "Genuine National Culture Is Chuche-Oriented Culture."

Stressing that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave an allround exposition of theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of national culture in our era in his historic work "Let Non-aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture Under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty," the article says that what holds an important place here is a theory of building a culture based on chuche.

It further says:

As the great leader said, a chuche-based culture means a culture which accords with the characteristics of one's nation and with the interests of the revolution in one's own country, a culture which is created and enjoyed by the masses of the people.

A culture which accords with the characteristics of one's nation and with the interests of the revolution in one's own country means a culture national in form and complying with the demand of the revolution in one's own country in content; a culture which is created and enjoyed by the masses of the people means a culture reflecting the wisdom of the masses of the people and benefiting them.

To build a chuche-based culture is above all a true way for the peoples of new-emerging countries to achieve cultural progress.

The countries which have embarked upon the road of building a new society have long history and cultural traditions. The cultural backwardness of these countries in recent ages is not because they are "inferior nations." This is the evil consequence of the barbarous colonial rule of imperialism and its vicious policy of obliterating national culture.

To establish chuche in cultural construction is a correct way for rapidly developing in all domains a culture which conforms with the specific reality of one's country and the desire of the people with the strength and talents of one's own people.

By putting forward the establishment of chuche as a basic principle of cultural construction and maintaining it from the first day of the building of a new society our party has made big progress in education, culture and art and all other realms of culture.

Building a chuche-based culture makes it possible to achieve eternal prosperity and development of the country and nation.

The old and backward culture of the exploiting society makes people mentally crippled and illiterate and allows degenerated ethics and morality to prevail in society.

Therefore, it is necessary for defending the independence of the country and the national sovereignty and building a free and prospering, new society to thoroughly reject the old reactionary culture. What is important here is to oppose restorationism, national nihilism and imperialist cultural infiltration and build and develop culture from the stand of chuche.

Only when a chuche-based culture is built is it possible to develop education, culture and art and all other spheres of cultural construction on a sound basis, make people, masters of society, independent and creative beings, accelerate the building of new society and achieve national prosperity and development by powerfully rousing them to action.

Our people have achieved great successes in the building of a chuche-oriented culture, a culture based on chuche, under the correct leadership of the party.

CSO: 4100/037

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS IN STATE LAW URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Step Up the Indoctrination in the State Laws!"]

[Text] Under the judicious leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader and the glorious party center, the socialist law-abiding life is being intensified in our country in conformity with the demands for modeling the whole society after the chuche ideology.

Such realities make it incumbent upon us to launch more efficiently the indoctrination of workers in abiding [state] laws.

One of the important tasks which the local people's committees must carry out in improving and stepping up the indoctrination in law-abiding is to see to it that the workers will accurately understand, in accordance with the will of the party, the laws and regulations of the state.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and the Secretary to the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"...We must tell the workers the exact meaning of the laws and regulations of the state. Without understanding the laws and regulations, they would not be able to abide by the law and regulations efficiently and they would not be able to enforce them accurately." ("Regarding the Stepping Up of the Socialist Law-Abiding Life," monograph, p 13)

It is a prerequisite required on the basis of the essential nature of the socialist law-abiding life that the workers should know the exact meaning of the laws and regulations of the state.

As the party made it clear, the socialist law-abiding life means that all the members of the society work and live in conformity with the demands of the laws and regulations laid down by the socialist state.

In order to work and live in accordance with the demands of the laws and regulations, it is imperative that we should above all know the laws and regulations well.



Without knowing the laws and regulations on which the socialist law-abiding life is founded, we would not be able to abide by the law well and we would not be able to enforce it accurately.

Only when all members of the society know the laws and regulations well and thoroughly abide by them, can the self-conscious law-abiding life of the masses of the working people be satisfactorily guaranteed in line with the law and order of the state, and can the state-oriented organizational life, in which the people uniformly act in compliance with the law and regulations and actually take common actions, be guaranteed satisfactorily.

The local people's committees must constantly see to it that the workers will know the laws and regulations well.

Only when the workers do so, can the law-abiding life be improved and intensified in conformity with the demands of the developing realities.

The glorious party center established a unique system of law-abiding indoctrination and saw to it that the system would be operated correctly. Thus the work of paraphrasing and publicizing the laws and regulations is being actively launched among our workers.

This represents one of the important guarantees for the successes being scored in effecting the revolutionary law-abiding atmosphere in the whole society.

On the basis of the achievements already made, the local people's committees must plan and coordinate the indoctrination work so that the workers may understand the laws and regulations more accurately.

It is of utmost importance in stepping up the indoctrination work in the laws and regulations of the state that the workers should enjoy correct views and attitudes toward the laws and regulations.

Only when the workers enjoy correct views and attitude toward the socialist laws of our country, can they take part in the understanding and implementing of the laws through goal consciousness and with high revolutionary determination and self-consciousness.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, having a deep insight in the importance of the work of instituting laws, enacted by himself the socialist constitution, the fundamental law of our country. He laid down the law governing the childcare and the education of children, the national health law, the socialist labor law, and many other laws and regulations in many fields. He is then judiciously seeing to it that the state organizations will lay down laws and regulations strictly on the basis of the constitution.

All these laws and regulations are made in conformity with the interests and demands of the masses of the working people, including the working-class. They are really people-oriented and revolutionary laws and regulations that are designed to materialize the sovereignty of the masses of the working people.

The local people's committees must see to it that the workers will correctly understand the revolutionary nature, superiority, and significance of the socialist laws of our country, and that they will enjoy correct views and attitude toward the laws and regulations so that they may accurately understand the laws and regulations and thoroughly abide by them.

Unless we deeply study and realize the ideology and theories of the chuche-oriented laws of our party, we cannot correctly understand the profound content of the laws and regulations.

The local people's committees must step up the study class activities among the workers regarding the socialist constitution, the classical works and legal documents of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the party policies and documents regarding the socialist law-abiding life.

Thus, they must see to it that the workers will be heavily armed with the ideology and theories of the chuche-oriented laws of our party, and that they will understand even a single item of the laws and regulations in width and depth.

It is of importance in stepping up the indoctrination of the workers in the laws and regulations that the responsibility and roles of the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel be enhanced.

The law-abiding paraphrasing personnel are the active guards and propagandists of the laws of our republic and in direct charge of the law-abiding indoctrination.

How well the workers know the laws and regulations largely depends on the ways the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel launch their activities.

The local people's committees must assign concrete tasks to the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel and provide pertinent conditions in accordance with the intentions of the party. They must see to it that the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel will tell in details about the laws, which all the citizens should know, including the Socialist Labor Law and the rules and regulations governing labor, and those laws and regulations pertinent to each field and each unit of the workers.

In particular, they must see to it that the masses will be told in time about those laws and regulations that govern the implementation of the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the party policies set forth in each period.

When the work of telling the workers about the laws and regulations in the way commensurate with the preparedness of the workers is launched in diverse forms and methods, it can really prove its worth.

The local people's committees must provide substantial aid to the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel so that they may tell, in a correct way,

the workers about the laws and regulations. They must generalize in time those exemplary deeds manifested among the workers.

Thus, they must see to it that the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel will display their high sense of responsibility for their work, that they will employ diverse forms and methods, including the instilling in original articles, paraphrasing talks, and visual-aid propaganda, in telling the workers about the laws and regulations in accordance with the actual concrete circumstances. They must see to it that greater successes will be effected in their actual activities.

It is of importance that the functionaries of the government organizations become examples of stepping up the indoctrination of the workers about the laws and regulations.

Telling the masses about the laws and regulations is a reasonable duty of the functionaries of the government organizations, who implement the works of the state and are in direct charge of the guidance in the law-abiding life with the leverage of the laws and regulations.

The functionaries of the local people's committees, in the deep knowledge of their duties as the functionaries of government organizations, must regard the indoctrination of the workers in the laws and regulations as an important duty of theirs and make the indoctrination work as their habit, wherever they may be engaged in any work.

In order to score a due success in the work of indoctrination of the workers in the laws and regulations, it is imperative that the standards of those functionaries of government organizations and the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel themselves who are in direct charge of the work should be enhanced.

If you are taught about one thing, you must come to know 10 things.

The functionaries of the local people's committees and the law-abiding paraphrasing personnel must not only study deep and realize the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the party policies but also make a regular and unceasing study of the ideology and theories of the chuche-oriented laws of our party and the laws and regulations of the state. They must have greater and deeper knowledge of these things more than anybody else and accurately tell the masses about these things.

It is an important demand of the party that the indoctrination of the workers in the laws and regulations be stepped up. It is one of the priority issues in intensifying the law-abiding life and in thoroughly establishing the revolutionary atmosphere of law-abiding in the whole society.

In compliance with the intentions of the party, the local people's committees must efficiently organize and implement the work of indoctrination of the workers in the laws and regulations of the state. They must see to it that all the functionaries and workers will thoroughly abide by and implement the laws and regulations, raise high the flame of creating "the speed of the 1980's," and forcefully push the socialist construction.

7989

CSO: 4110/030

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### FUNCTIONARIES AND ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Functionaries Must Boldly Plan to Battle for Economic Construction and Command it Skillfully"]

[Text] The urgent problem of increasing the functionaries' ability to organize and command arises whenever socialistic construction greatly progresses and when massive economic tasks are undertaken.

We begin by examining the actual state of recent economic developments in our country, and the present condition of the intensified struggle to achieve the Ten Major Prospective Goals ahead of the target date. Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song gave instructions on how to raise the functionaries' qualifications and how to expand their functions. His instructions contained lofty ideas on building a firm economic foundation for the country and on how to greatly improve people's lives by generating tireless enthusiasm for socialistic construction.

Our beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave the following instructions: "In response to the heightened enthusiasm of the workers; all leading functionaries must boldly plan the battle for economic construction, command it skillfully, tackle the work of economic organization, and carry out the enormous task of economic construction smoothly."

A gigantic struggle for economic construction is currently underway throughout the country. The projects which will change the appearance of the country, such as the construction projects at Nampo Kapmun and the tidal-land reclamations, are being speedily pushed forth. The struggle has begun with the construction of a 100,000 tons capacity vinyl plant at Sunchon, and with the construction of the Danchon Smelter. The struggle was energetically begun to launch large construction works throughout the country. These are unprecedentedly large scale projects. Accordingly, the broad masses, all production elements, and the means for construction must all be mobilized. This mobilization is essential for these projects. The tasks of such difficulty and complexity can be carried out effectively only under the proper organization and leadership of the leading functionaries, who are in the "driver's seat" in the economic construction.

Following the party's instructions, the functionaries can energetically push forward the battle for economic construction only when leading functionaries can boldly plan and skillfully command with firm convictions for victory and battle spirit.

Our party is making an unprecedentedly bold plan to bring the socialistic economic construction programs of the 1980's into being a brilliant realization. We have before us the important task of attaining the Ten Major Prospective Goals effectively. This can be done by fulfilling the party's intentions of swiftly launching massive construction works, starting with places such as Suncheon, Chongjin, Hamhung and many other regions.

The enthusiasm of the masses, which have risen up to join the creative movement known as the "Speed of the '80's" is high, and the prospect for our struggle for the economic construction is bright. Under such circumstances, we can achieve even greater victory in socialistic construction if the functionaries skillfully organize and command the struggle for the realization of the party's economic construction policy.

Bold planning is an important step in pushing the struggle for the economic construction vigorously forward.

The prerequisite to bold planning is the setting of a high, yet realistic and dynamic goal. In this connection, it is important to model after the construction workers of the No. 3 Ore Separation Plant of the Kumduk Mining Complex. They set the high goal of completing the enormous project in just one year at any cost, instead of the normal ten years, and determinedly worked toward that goal, and were able to create an amazingly new miracle.

All the functionaries, especially the ones in the State Planning Committee, and the leading economic functionaries of all levels must fully understand the party's intentions and the present needs, and must carry out the planned projects by boldly setting high goals.

In order to boldly plan the projects, one must do large scale planning and must deal with every problem from an innovative standpoint. The functionaries must conceive the problem clearly and find solutions to every problem which arises from planning, operation, and from the organization of labor in construction and production works.

In order to lead today's march energetically, the leading functionaries must command the battle skillfully.

The functionaries can coordinate the processes of production and construction well, only when they can skillfully command the work dealing with the execution of economic projects. Also, by setting up the back-up supply projects in parallel, they can increase production and construction with the materials, the facilities, and the labor which are already available. Thus, they can develop innovations in the economic construction. Moreover, the functionaries, who are working in the important fields of economic construction as designated by the party, must direct their keen interest to such problems.

The important thing in skillfully commanding the struggle for economic construction today is to bring economic guidance closer to the ideas provided below, and to find the right solutions to the problems arising thereof. By guiding, organizing, and commanding the economic tasks in accordance with the superior economic guidance system and with the management and operation methods established by our party, every functionary must prove his or her worth.

All functionaries, but especially those belonging to the State Administration Council Committee, government ministries, and provincial economic committees must acquaint themselves in detail with labor conditions, the conditions of the facilities of their own fields and units, and the conditions of the back-up raw material supplies. They must also carry out the mobile organization work, coordinate what is to be coordinated, and secure the supplies when needed.

The functionaries must continue to endeavor until the work is brought to fruition, and must not quit after must one try. With the pride of being masters of revolution and high responsibility, they must "untangle the knot" in good time and see that all the policy tasks are carried out. This can be done by launching an offensive battle, and concentrating efforts and techniques to undertake the problems which are considered important by the party.

Success or failure of the work, which is designed to energetically push forward the struggle for economic construction, depends ultimately on how to arouse the thoughts and enthusiasm of the masses, which are the masters of production and construction. The functionaries must keep in mind that as the economic task grows every problem arising thereof must be dealt with politically. This is the immutable iron law.

The leading functionaries must explain and propagate to the workers the meaning of the construction works at the important regions to which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made special reference to in connection with the realization of the recent Ten Major Prospective Goals. These functionaries must go to the factories, shops and battle grounds, and launch energetically political and economic propaganda in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

To boldly plan and skillfully command the projects, the functionaries must actively learn from and realize the way in which our great leader handles the problems.

All the functionaries must plan big, follow and learn our party's revolutionary leadership method, and push forth the task with correct methodology and with magical skills. If the functionaries work like and learn from the spirit of the heroes and heroines in the art film entitled "Oath of That Day," they can become resourceful leading functionaries who know how to boldly plan and find revolutionary solutions. These heroes and heroines carried out their share of work until it was completed. This was done by mobilizing the rank and file party members to produce a giant water pump in the war-torn land.

Planning and commanding are creative tasks. Because of this reason, to do the tasks well, the functionaries must have a high level of politico-administrative qualifications. By arming themselves firmly with party policy, the functionaries must also learn economics, and advanced science and technology. Furthermore, they must be fully familiarized with their own jobs, and have a good understanding of mechanical facilities and technical processes of industry. They must persistently strive to become able members of the command, who know how to undertake mass political work realistically.

Most of all, they must fully recognize the superiority of the Tae'an Work System, created and then developed continuously by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Also, they must establish correctly the ways and policies needed to complete the task, and must scientifically and rationally execute the economic management in line with the independent economic accounting system.

12474

CSO: 4119/029



BRIEFS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION MEETINGS HELD--Pyongyang, 20 Dec (KCNA)--Meetings for account settlement and income distribution summing up this year's successful farming are going on in cooperative farms in all parts of Korea. An average of over 10.1 tons of grain and a large sum of money were shared out to each member household on the Chili cooperative farm in Sukchon Country, South Pyongan Province. The cooperative farm did farming this year on a scientific and technical basis to reap an average of over 7.5 tons of rice from each hectare. The per hectare yield was over 9-10 tons in more than 160 hectares of paddy fields. [A total of] 9.1 tons of grain and a large amount of money were distributed to each member household on an average on the Yongnim cooperative farm in Mundok County of the same province. Distribution to each member household was an average of 9 tons of grain and over 5,500 won in cash on the Tonggye cooperative farm in Paekam County, Yanggang Province, more than 6 tons of grain and 2,800 won on the Chakdong cooperative farm in Popdong County, Kangwon Province, 5.7 tons of grain and 2,800 won on the Hwachon cooperative farm in Sungho District, Pyongyang, and over 6.6 tons of grain and 2,700 won on the Samgang cooperative farm in Manpo City, Chagang Province. [Text] [SK200506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 20 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/037



## N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

### KIM IL-SONG WORKS PRINTED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

SK161553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--"Kim Il-song's Works" Vol 15 was recently brought out in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

It contains 19 classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song including reports, speeches, concluding speeches and talks in the period from January to December, 1961. Among them are "Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," "On Introducing New Systems of Economic Management" and "On the Tasks of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts."

This period was a period of great change when the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people were implementing the tasks for the first year of the seven-year plan to realize the historic cause of socialist industrialization on the strength of the triumphant socialist system, a period of excitement when the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held and our party's indestructible unity and leading role were being strengthened as never before.

In this historic period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively elucidated the unique thought, theory and policies after penetrating the new requirements of the times and the revolution, in order to resolve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity to our people's interests and our country's specific conditions and led the revolutionary struggle and construction work along the road of shining victory with his outstanding and tested leadership.

The book indicates specific tasks and ways of developing party work and activities on to a higher stage, to suit new circumstances, including the policies on establishing the party ideological system firmly among party members, firmly defending the unity and cohesion of the whole party and thoroughly turning the party work into work among the people. The book proves scientifically and theoretically the historic necessity and significance of setting up a new socialist economic management system after the completion of socialist transformation of production relations and the essential characteristics and superiority of the new socialist economic management system which properly

embodies the mass line and the principle of scientific accuracy in running enterprises. It also gives clear and unique answers to the problems of establishing the Tsean work system, communist method of enterprise management, and a new system of agricultural guidance under which the socialist rural economy is directed in an industrial method of management and other problems of principle arising in setting up a new socialist economic management system.

It clarifies fundamental principles and ways of educational work under the socialist system including the policy on training the younger generation into comprehensively developed dependable builders of socialism and communism, the policy on developing the regular system of higher education in parallel with a higher educational system for student-workers and on closely combining education with productive labor. The book also explains the question of uprooting flunkeyism and national nihilism and establishing culture in literary and artistic creation, that of correctly combining socialist content with national form in literary and artistic creation, and other policies and ways arising in carrying through the line of building a socialist national culture.

In addition, the book expounds the unique idea, theory and strategic and tactical policy that must be firmly followed in the revolutionary struggle and construction work including the concrete tasks and ways to step up the socialist industrialization in different spheres of the national economy, the policy of strengthening the country's defense capacity in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation, the policy of improving public health service, the fighting tasks and ways for promoting the South Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification, and other party's principles stand and policy of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

CSO: 4100/037

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA REPORTS RELEASE OF NEW FEATURE FILMS

SK170826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--A number of feature films have been released in Korea of late.

The film "The Morning Star" released by the Korean February 8 Film Studio is evoking a lively response from the young people. It recounts the story about the students of Kim Il-song University who rushed to the front in high spirits, taking the rifle instead of pen, in the fatherland liberation war (1950-1953) and made each moment of their youth shine like the morning star for the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people.

Many feature films on the theme of socialist reality have been produced.

The film "The Straight Path" released by the Korean Film Studio portrays a woman quality inspector who carries through the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea by displaying a high sense of responsibility and devotion.

The film "A Girl They Met on the Road of Transport," through the portrayal of a girl receiver of a county supply office returning from a trip on her first mission, shows in what stand and attitude the young people of our era should live and work to faithfully fulfill their revolutionary tasks.

Many short films including "Treatment Accorded Father" have been released.

The new documentary films include "The Mangyongdae Fun Fair," "The Third Dressing Plant Built in Komdok," "Sokhwagung (Stone Flower Palace)--An Underground Scenic Spot."

These films well representing the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on literature and art powerfully encourage the working people and youth to new feats.

CSO: 4100/037

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### MINDAN COMPATRIOTS CONDEMN SOUTH'S CAMPAIGN

SK171051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Not only the compatriots under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) but those under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN) vehemently denounce the Japanese right-wing hooligans who made a revolver-raid on the Central Hall of CHONGNYON and the South Korean puppet clique which launched a malicious anti-CHONGNYON campaign with the incident as an occasion.

A Korean trader-manufacturer under the influence of MINDAN residing in Tokyo said:

The raid on the Central Hall of CHONGNYON is an attack on the entire (?Asians) in Japan, those under CHONGNYON and those under MINDAN alike, and on our nation.

We can never pardon such an act undermining the safety of our compatriots' activities and life. A MINDAN-lining intellectual in Osaka said: "The trend of looking down upon and persecuting our nation is becoming more pronounced in Japan these days. The raid which was committed under such circumstances cannot be considered to be a subversive act against CHONGNYON alone. This is an attack on the entire Koreans in Japan." He expressed indignation at the crime of the Japanese right-wing terrorists who raided the Central Hall of CHONGNYON.

A former MINDAN executive in Kyoto said: "The raid was an extension of the anti-CHONGNYON provocation linked with the situation after the Rangoon bomb blast. It is a very serious problem. The truth and background of the incident must be thoroughly probed."

And he repeatedly stressed that "the true color of those who broke into the Central Hall of CHONGNYON and committed terrorism in daylight must be dragged into the light of day."

A trader-manufacturer in Kanagawa under the influence of MINDAN noted:

The raid is a deliberate attack on the [word indistinct] forces and a concrete offspring of the Japanese authorities' hostile policy toward CHONGNYON.

A MINDAN-linging Korean trader-manufacturer in Hyogo Prefecture noted that officials of the South Korean puppet embassy in Japan instructed the supply of men and money to disorganize CHONGNYON and throw it into confusion. But we can never respond to it, he stated, and went on:

Only when we unite efforts with CHONGNYON can we defend our enterprise and life. What can we benefit by our confrontation with it?

MINDAN-linging compatriots should (?unite) [words indistinct] other from the national stand.

CSO: 4100/037

## N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### MINDAN PAPER DEMANDS S. KOREAN DEMOCRATIZATION

SK201031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Dec (KCNA)--The December 11 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), carried an editorial denouncing the utterances about "Establishment of Democratic Politics" made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on November 28 after calling South Korean newspaper publishers and newspaper and radio editors to deceive public opinion.

Noting that it is necessary for the democratization of South Korean society to revise the present "constitution" to be a democratic one, the editorial says:

If Chon Tu-hwan wants democratization, he must begin with the abrogation of the "National Security Law" and all other evil laws. Violence against people by power should be strictly prohibited. The "Security Planning Board," combat police and all other violent repressive tools must be disorganized.

The students, workers and democratic figures who have been imprisoned for the mere demand for democratization must be released at once.

We will never believe the verbal democratization without doing such concrete work for it.

Denouncing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's cry that "the 'government' and the press should share the common destiny," the editorial continues:

How can the press which should direct society share the "same lot" with the dictatorial power?

The reptile press might do so.

The speech of Chon Tu-hwan revealed that the press except the venal press should not exist in the south.

We cannot repress indignation at the shameless act of Chon Tu-hwan, the stifler of democracy and prime mover of the Kwangju bloodbath, in clamoring about democratization.

The editorial stresses:

No dictator has ever resigned from "power" of his own accord and no democracy has been realized by a dictator. Only when the people overthrow the dictatorship is it possible to realize democracy.

CSO: 4100/037

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE GROUP ASSAULTS KOREAN-RESIDENT IN JAPAN

SK220415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--A group of incumbent men of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" assaulted Kim Ung-i, a young Korean residing in Eniwa, Hokkaido, on November 24.

In the night of that day three men of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" station there groundlessly carped on the young man who was near his house and kicked and beat him, inflicting a serious wound upon him.

Enraged at this, the young man's family arrested one of them and handed him over to the Eniwa police box of the Chidose police station. But the police box released him at once. Later, when the family went to the police box to protest against this, the police took an unreasonable attitude to hush up the incident.

On December 8 the Sapporo branch, Hokkaido, of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) lodged a protest with the Chidose police station authorities against this and strongly demanded that they severely punish the assaulters and take a relevant measure against the recurrence of similar incidents.

Representatives of the Hokkaido headquarters of CHONGNYON called at the Hokkaido police headquarters on December 15 and lodged a strong protest with the police authorities against taking no step, while conniving at the Japanese "SDF" men's encroachment upon the personal safety of the Korean young man.

CSO: 4100/037



N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE GROUP EXPOSES TRUTH OF RANGOON BLAST

SK220409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--The Hyogo Prefectural Liaison Council on the Korean question formed with 11 organizations which are waging a movement in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, issued on December 12 a statement exposing the truth of the bomb blast in Rangoon.

It denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who organized the Rangoon bomb blast and are bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain. It said:

Although the Burmese Government claimed that the Rangoon explosion is a "work" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, there is no satisfactory ground. It is an international political plot.

The raid on the central headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), too, was part of the political intrigues.

The teachers union of Waseda University on December 5 sent a letter of protest to the Japanese Government against the raid on the CHONGNYON central headquarters.

Noting that the raid on the central headquarters of CHONGNYON was an unpardonable one, it said that after the appearance of the Nakasone cabinet the moves of right-wing terrorists became more unscrupulous.

It demanded that strict control be exercised over terrorists, criminals be severely punished and a thorough probe made into the background.

CSO: 4100/037

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREAN IN JAPAN SAYS POLICE VIOLATED RIGHTS

SK191046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Yi Im-ho, a Korean resident in Yubari City, Hokkaido, accused Japanese policemen to the Sapporo District Prosecutors Office on December 15 of their violation of his human rights, according to the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN December 16.

According to the accusation submitted by Yi Im-ho, he was controlled by the Japanese police on November 10 while driving a car through Kuriyama-cho because he had not carried his "Foreigners Registration Card."

On the following day he was summoned to the Kuriyama police station under the Hokkaido police headquarters where the patrol section chief and one other policeman violated his human rights, interrogating him for three hours.

The policemen interrogated him about problems which had nothing to do with their official duties and demanded him "to be photographed."

When Yi Im-ho protested against this unreasonable act of the police, they threatened that they "would not send him back home if he refuses to comply with their demand." [as received]

They wrested from him fingerprints and lines of the palm, measured his height, weight and the sole of his feet and even took a blood sample.

Exposing and denouncing such outrageous violation of human rights, Yi Im-ho held in his accusation that the police's "interrogation had nothing to do with 'violation of the foreigners registration law' and as it is evident that they acted so to insult him, "they should be charged with the abuse of official's rights."

CSO: 4100/037

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

VISITING GROUPS DEPART DPRK--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--The delegation of writers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) headed by So Sang Gak, director of the General Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literati and Artists in Japan, the delegation of CHONGNYON press workers headed by Kim Song-chol, deputy director of the Sidae Publishing House, the delegation of CHONGNYON educational workers headed by Hong Chang-taek, deputy dean of the science faculty of Choson University, and the 23d home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan headed by Yi Su-il, instructor of the educational department of the CHONGNYON Central Standing Committee, left Wonsan on December 17 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK181126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 18 Dec 83]

PROBE OF CHONGNYON INCIDENT--Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--The Osaka District Council of Trade Unions sent a letter to the Japanese Government on December 9 demanding a probe into the background of the revolver-firing attack on the central headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) and the prevention of recurrence of similar case. The letter said: We consider that the recent revolver-firing attack on the CHONGNYON Central Headquarters took place against the background of the Japanese Government's hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We demand that the Japanese Government renounce the hostile policy toward the DPRK, thoroughly probe into the background of the case and take strong measures against the recurrence of terrorist acts. The preparatory committee for the formation of the Shimane Prefectural Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Hamata City Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Hamata District Council of Trade Unions in Shimane Prefecture sent messages of protest to the Japanese Government and the metropolitan police office demanding them to clarify the background of the case. [Text] [SK191100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 19 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/037

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### VICE-MAYOR OF PYONGYANG VISITS HAVANA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 21 Oct 83 pp 54,55

[Article by Reinaldo Penalver Moral: "Friendship Between Both Capitals Will Be Strengthened in the Future"]

[Text] The first vice president of the People's Committee of the city of Pyongyang, Paek Chak-Yun, expressed his wish that his gratitude to the Cuban people and their illustrious leaders for the warm and cordial welcome given him during this, his first visit to the Cuban capital, be conveyed through "En Cuba."

Paek Chak-Yun headed the delegation of the Korean municipality of Pyongyang, made up of Chae Dok-Sun, general director of the People's Committee of the North Korean capital, and Yi Pyung-Kuk, head of the department of international relations of said organization. The distinguished guests traveled to the Cuban capital for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Havana City People's Power Assembly.

At the conclusion of the visit and a few hours before returning to Pyongyang, First Vice-Mayor Paek Chak-Yun said to this reporter that during his tour of the city he had the opportunity to notice the accomplishments of the Cuban people in the matter of production as well as defense.

"We have also been able to observe," he added, "that the Cuban people, under the capable leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, headed by our dear comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, are achieving considerable success in production and in bravely confronting the never ending threats of U.S. imperialism."

Immediately afterwards the North Korean leader talked emphatically about the extensive trip taken through the city, mentioning, among other things, the visit paid to the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Habana del Este municipality, where Vice President Zoraida Cabrera offered detailed information on the structure of People's Power in the municipal government and different aspects of the functioning of the transportation, health, education, services and other departments.

Paek Chak-Yun noted that afterwards they visited the Alamar housing project, the President Salvador Allende Elementary School, the "International Year of the Woman" deaf-mute children's special school and the teaching polyclinic "13 de Marzo."

He recalled that among the numerous activities there was a meeting with the directors of the Havana subway, another at the headquarters of the Directorate of Physical Planning, and last, a tour of the Chullima shipyard of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry, where they were received by its director, Angel Martinez.

"We also had the opportunity to visit museums, beaches and the Tropicana nightclub, where we enjoyed a marvelous artistic performance," noted Paek Chak-Yun, as if to stress the fact that not all was work during the trip.

During another part of the interview, Comrade Paek Chak-Yun said that this visit to Cuba had served as an incentive for the work that his organization must carry out in the future in order to improve even more the condition of the city of Pyongyang.

"Your example," he said, "alerts us to the fact that we North Koreans must make greater efforts to perform the tasks outlined by our party's Sixth Congress, in production as well as in defense, thus frustrating the evil schemes of the Yankee imperialists and their South Korean puppets, intent on having two Koreas and perpetuating the division of our homeland. Sooner or later we will achieve the reunification of the country in accordance with the objectives of our Comrade Kim Il-song."

When asked about the work being done by the People's Committee of the city of Pyongyang regarding the cleaning of streets and improvements in the transportation for its 2 million inhabitants, he said that thanks to the fact that the city was reconstructed when the war ended in 1950, the task of cleaning the environment was made less complicated.

He explained that it was decided that the buses that consume fuel and pollute the atmosphere must travel outside of the city, carrying passengers to the different provinces, while the well-known trolley-buses, which run by electricity, are used for collective urban transportation.

"Of course, this required large investments on our part for the construction of electric plants, but at least we achieved a city free of environmental pollution."

"Regarding the cleaning of Pyongyang, I believe this measure has contributed to its present beauty and in a special way to its numerous green areas. Many of our visitors tell us that they get the impression that Pyongyang is a city built in the middle of a park, because we are surrounded by green areas and its atmosphere is not polluted, as happens in the majority of large cities."

"Regarding cleaning, we follow the same techniques used in most countries, but besides this we have a method that is giving us great results, and that is that we make organizations and large factories responsible for cleaning their surroundings."

"On the other hand, thanks to continuous campaigns, the people are very conscious of the cleaning problem. It is rare to see a person throwing a piece of paper or trash on the public thoroughfare. If someone does this unwittingly, there will always be someone to bend down and pick up the paper or the object and put it in the appropriate receptacle. It has not been necessary to impose fines or any other corrective measure to keep people from dirtying the city."

Another subject discussed during the interview was that relating to the construction of the Pyongyang subway which, according to the information we have, is extraordinarily beautiful and functional. Also it was constructed with that brave city's own resources.

When talking about Pyongyang's subway, the innate modesty that distinguishes our Korean comrades always surfaces. For them it is one more of the many tasks that they have had to perform to reconstruct their country after it was completely destroyed by the imperialist enemy. Thousands of people worked day and night during 8 long years in order to have today a subway that runs a 32-kilometer line, transporting some 300,000 persons daily.

According to Paek Chak-Yun the subway was constructed "by fire and sword." The excavation jobs were the easiest because of the experience acquired during the war, when the Korean people had to live practically underground in order to escape the danger of the Yankee air raids. "We had no serious difficulties with the excavation work. We constructed the tunnels with our own means and using our natural resources. We have many forests with suitable wood and also large steel foundries. We were even able to construct the cars and their engines," stated the North Korean vice-mayor with a radiantly happy face. "We hope you Cubans are also successful in your endeavor," he said emphatically. He also said that:

"The subway solves the transportation problem and it is also militarily useful because it could serve as a safe refuge for the population in case of war. In our country, when it is hot, people enjoy a pleasant temperature while traveling by subway, and during the winter, which is fairly harsh, they also enjoy it because they avoid the cold. So the effort involved in its construction was worthwhile," he persisted, smiling.

Regarding the last question, relating to the present and future collaboration between the leaders of our cities, he stated, on the advice of the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Korea in Cuba, Comrade Pak Yong-Cha, who was present during the interview, that a treaty of collaboration signed by both Cuba and Korea on 20 December of last year, is still in force.

He added that this treaty stipulates an extensive interchange of visits and information between the parties that would contribute at the same time to developing and strengthening even further our friendly relations, and he pointed out that:

"For our part, we are firmly convinced that the friendly relations existing between the two capitals will continue to develop and strengthen in the future."

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROMANIAN PAPER VALUES RELATIONS WITH DPRK

SK140148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA December 2 carried an article titled "Meaning of Rich Friendship and Cooperation Between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in connection with the visit of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, to our country.

Noting that Romania values the friendly and cooperative relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said that meetings and talks between Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, agreements reached and resolutions adopted play a decisive role in developing the relations between Romania and Korea.

Pointing out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the prime minister of the Romanian Government during his official goodwill visit to Korea, it said that a treaty and a statement adopted between Korea and Romania serve as a solid foundation for the development of the relations between the two countries.

It also noted that the prime minister of the Romanian Government expressed Romania's full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to reunify Korea independently and in a peaceful way.

A series of problems agreed upon between the two countries during the visit to Korea by Romanian Government prime minister will positively contribute to further development the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea, the paper stressed.

CSO: 4100/037

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN FIGURE TALKS ON KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK161149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--Magola, deputy editor in chief of the Tanzanian Broadcasting Station, recently issued a talk after studying "On the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said in his talk:

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewing the origin of the founding of the chuche idea and the whole course of the struggle of the Korean people to apply the chuche idea, gave programmatic teachings which the world revolutionary people should be guided by in carrying out the revolution and construction in their countries.

As taught by President Kim Il-song, the working masses are the masters of their own destiny and creators of history.

This is a very previous truth discovered by him in the course of leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Korean people. This truth makes an imperishable contribution to the development of the world revolution and the transformation of nature and society and man in each country and helps the peoples of the non-aligned and developing countries build an independent new society by accelerating the revolution and construction in conformity with the specific reality and conditions of their countries, standing firmly on their own soil.

The chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song teaches us that for a successful fulfillment of the revolution and construction in each country, the creative strength and wisdom of its people must be relied upon. If the people of each country build a new society, independent and prosperous, in a short time by successfully carrying out the revolution and construction as required by the chuche idea, the world revolution will be accelerated that much.

Under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a bright prospect for the building of a communist society, the supreme ideal society of mankind, is opening in Korea.



When the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are attained, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will change beyond recognition and throw more radiant rays as a symbol of hope of the non-aligned and developing countries.

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## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan on December 8 met Korean Ambassador to his country An Kyong-hyon. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his most heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Saying that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is his dearest friend, the prime minister wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly and cooperative relations between Lesotho and Korea on a good term. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK181112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 18 Dec 83]

YAR PRIME MINISTER MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, met Korean Ambassador to his country So Chong-won on December 13. The prime minister inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. The prime minister said that he would strive for the development of friendly relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all domains. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK181104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 18 Dec 83]

ENVOY TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Sim Chae-tu paid a farewell call on Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria on December 13. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea and said that the party and Government of Guinea-Bissau would make all efforts to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Expressing full support and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the prime minister said that the party and Government of Guinea-Bissau will invariably and firmly maintain this principled stand toward Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK181119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 18 Dec 83]

YUGOSLAV JOURNALIST--Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Director of the "Narodna Armija" Publishing House of Yugoslavia Milan Kavcic, editor in chief of the Norwegian paper FREMTIDEN Knut Jagland and chief of the group for the study of the church idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in West Jutland, Denmark, Mikael Norling left here for home on November 23 by plane. [Text] [SK280619 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 24 Nov 83]

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Nov (KCNA)--A public health delegation of our country headed by Vice Minister of Public Health Kim Yong-ik to attend a meeting of ministers of public health of socialist countries scheduled in Cuba, a NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its deputy editor in chief Kim Sok Nae to visit Romania and a delegation of the Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House to visit the Soviet Union left Pyongyang on November 26. [Text] [SK280619 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 27 Nov 83]

WPK DELEGATION IN PORTUGAL--Pyongyang, 19 Dec (KCNA)--Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Portugal, on December 15 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee which had attended the 10th Congress of the CPP, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the secretary general. The secretary general expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings and regards to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The secretary general said he greatly values the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties. He reaffirmed the firm support of the CPP to the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the reunification of the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK190519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Dec 83]

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PDRY REPLY--Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from 'Ali Hasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People Democratic Republic of Yemen in the reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY. The reply message dated December 12 reads: We express thanks for your message on the 16th anniversary of the independence of our country. Wholeheartedly wishing you good health and happiness, we hope for progress and prosperity in your friendly country and for continued development of the relations existing between our two countries. [Text] [SK170417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Dec 83]

DPRK ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--Chin Chung-kuk, DPRK ambassador to the confederation of Switzerland, paid a farewell call on Pierre Aubert, president of the host country, on November 18. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life and the

Korean people happiness. Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly relations between Switzerland and Korea, he hoped that these relations would grow stronger in the future. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK010540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 30 Nov 83]

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia headed by Alemu Abebe, member of the Central Committee of the Commission and head of its nationalities department, left here for home on November 30 by air after visiting our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Si-hak, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, Cho Yong-kuk, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and person-ages concerned. [Text] [SK010540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 30 Nov 83]

FOREIGN CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Chetakar Jha, rector of the Patna College of Patna University, India, the Zimbabwean delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Tendai Mandizvidza, Dr Banini Amade of Ouagadougou University of Upper Volta, and P. K. Mabiti, deputy secretary general of the youth organization of Tanzania, left here on November 30 by plane. Earlier, the archer team of our country returned home after visiting China. [Text] [SK010540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 30 Nov 83]

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